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ments between nation and nation . . . . [p. 146]. This book is not a plea for or against the existing league of nations. . . . Call your organization what you will . . . . this is the specific for the disease of war. . . . But while we wait for this inevitable organization to form . . . . we may use a few pain-killers: . . . . disarmament . . . . international agreement about distribution of raw materials . . . . some internationalization of export capitals . . . . abolish secret diplomacy. . . . We need personal ethics in international morality [pp. 146-56].

Says Professor Joseph K. Hart: "For the cost of a single great battleship 20,000,000 copies of this book could be put into the hands of American readers." And I add: If that is not done it will not be because it would not be a wise thing for our government to do in the interest of world-progress, but because governments are still bound with limited vision, timidity, and red tape.

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*A Stake in the Land.* By PETER A. SPEEK. New York: Harper & Bros., 1921. Pp. xxx+336. \$2.50.

Part I discusses the need of a national land policy with regard to the settlement of immigrants. The author favors the general type of land policy advocated by the late Secretary Lane and his adviser Professor Elwood Mead. He rather overstates the amount of available land fit for farming and gives no consideration to the present industrial status of agriculture in his advocacy of increasing settlement of the land. These are matters which must be given a broader consideration in developing a national land policy. Mr. Speek does, however, establish the need of a more adequate governmental system for preventing the exploitation of settlers. He gives a good résumé of how they learn of land opportunities and of their experiences in acquiring land. His description of the various types of individual land-dealers and private-land colonization companies and their methods of operation are especially valuable. His chapter on public-land colonization describes the work of the California Land Settlement Board and what is being done to assist settlers in other states. The need of licensing real-estate agents by the states and the experience of Wisconsin in this field are well outlined.

The second part of the book considers the relation of the immigrant on the land to schools and churches. The status of parochial and private

schools and their effect on the public-school system in the states having the largest alien settlements is well surveyed, and the general inadequacy of the rural-school system is clearly portrayed. Valuable suggestions for the education of adult immigrants and for library and community work are given.

This book is a valuable introduction to the problem and indicates the lines upon which more thorough studies of the subject may well be made. One has the feeling that its facts are the result of a brief survey rather than of long acquaintance with the subject-matter, and the author states that the field work occupied but four months. But as a challenge to the lack of consideration which we have given to the best methods for assimilating the immigrant on the land, the book commands the attention of students of rural life and those interested in so-called "Americanization." A valuable feature is the Introduction by Professor R. T. Ely.

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*Negro Migration, Changes in Rural Organization and Population of the Cotton Belt.* By THOMAS JACKSON WOOFER. New York: W. D. Gray, 1920. Pp. 195. Cloth, \$2.25; paper, \$1.50.

*Negro Migration during the War.* By EMMETT JAY SCOTT. New York: Oxford University Press, 1920. Pp. 189. Cloth, \$1.00.

There has been a more or less constant stream of northward negro movement for more than a century. This tendency was greatly accentuated by the Civil War. The negro element in the North and West has been greatly reinforced by political, industrial, and social disturbances in the South resulting in exodus toward freer states. During the world-war this movement assumed gigantic proportions. Negro northern migration far exceeded foreign immigration. On account of the war, foreign immigration suddenly ceased; the reflux exceeded the influx. The stimulation of American industries produced by the war caused a vacuum in the northern labor market. The negroes rushed in to fill this vacuum. The newspapers and magazines were filled with discussions as to the extent and effect of this movement. Agricultural conditions of the South were upset. Southern planters were filled with uneasiness amounting to alarm. There was much loud discussion and hasty generalization. A number of books were written pointing out the causes